

VI. *Descriptions of some new Coleopterous Insects from the Philippine Islands, collected by H. CUMING, Esq. By G. R. WATERHOUSE, Esq.*

[Read 5th April, 1841.]

Section LAMELLICORNES.

Sub-section *Melitophili*, Latreille.

Genus MYCTERISTES, Laporte. (Insectes, ii. p. 162.)

Mycteristes Cumingii.

Myct. viridis, nitore resplendente; elytris, pedibus, et corpore subtùs flavescente lavatis: corpore subtùs paulo pubescente; capite cornu erectum exhibente, (hòc caput quoad longitudinem æquante,) ad apicem latum et paulò emarginatum, posticè concavum, anticè tuberculo uno obsitum: thorace convexo, posticè angustiore quàm ad mediam, marginibus lateralibus pone mediam ferè rectis, anticè constricto, margine posteriore in medio paulo producto, anticè porrecto in cornu validum ad apicem bifidum, super caput impendente: scutello mediocri, triangulari, elytris longioribus quàm latioribus, posticè attenuatis, disco plano, apice sub-truncato: pedibus validis, tibiis scopulâ pilorum subtùs instructis et externè haud denticulatis, tarsis quàm tibiæ paulò brevioribus; unguibus permagnis.

Long. corp. $12\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Fœmina differt corpore minore, capite, thoraceque haud cornutis; pedibus mediocribus; tibiis anticis externè tridentatis; reliquis denticulo externo parvo, infra medium instructis; unguibus mediocribus.

Long. corp. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Elytra in fœminâ quasi flavescentia aureo-viridi lavata apparent, suturis, et lineâ longitudinali prope marginem intensè viridibus.

♂ ♀ in Mus. Brit.

The present insect, in my opinion, is allied to the genus *Macronota*, and approaches most nearly to the *Macronota rhinophyllus* of MM. Gory and Percheron's Monograph, — a species which was originally described by Wiedemann (*Zoologisches Magazin*, Band ii. part 1, for 1833, p. 82) under the name *Goliathus rhinophyllus*. On the same insect M. Laporte founds his genus *Mycteristes*, and Mr. Mac Leay his subgenus *Philistena*. The last-mentioned author agrees with MM. Gory and Percheron, and with myself, as

regards its affinities. Beyond the differences pointed out between the *Goliathus rhinophyllus* and the true species of *Goliathus* by Mr. Mac Leay, I may observe that, in all the species of *Goliathus* I have been able to examine, I have found the process of the metasternum remarkably broad, and, in some, extended almost to the base of the anterior pair of legs, whilst in *Philistina*, or *Mycteristes*, this process is narrow, and but slightly prominent.

Though, however, the *Mycteristes Cumingii* approaches most nearly to the *G. rhinophyllus*, there are several points of distinction worthy of notice, and which perhaps might be regarded as sub-generic,—in which case I should propose that the name *Phædimus** be applied,—the horn on the head and that on the thorax in *M. Cumingii* are much stouter; that on the head is shorter, and has a protuberance in front, and that on the thorax is distinctly forked at the extremity, and is perfected with a flattened projecting process beneath: the legs are stouter—(I am comparing the males together)—and the anterior tibiæ are not notched externally; the tarsi are shorter, and the claws are much longer, and there are no brushes of stiff hairs on the under side of the tibiæ,—these velvet-like pads are found on all the tibiæ (of the male only), and extend from the tip rather more than half-way towards the base.

The colouring of this insect is remarkably brilliant, and changeable according to the light; in one position it presents a splendid golden-green tint, in another it presents a yellow cast, and appears, as it were, washed with golden green: this yellow hue however is not observable on the head and thorax, whilst on the other hand it is most conspicuous on the thighs and tarsi. In these latter I find all the joints tipped with blackish, and with a spot of the same colour on each side; the tibiæ of the female are deep green, excepting at the tip, where a yellowish hue is observable; the tarsi are also deep green, but the terminal joint of those of the hind legs has the apical half yellow. The thorax and scutellum are smooth, the elytra are covered with minute confluent punctures; the body beneath is thickly punctured, and covered nearly throughout with minute, decumbent, yellow hairs.

The head is thickly punctured in the female, and the clypeus is distinctly emarginated; the thorax is also distinctly punctured; on the disc, however, there are but few of these impressions; an impressed line runs parallel with, and close to, the lateral margins, and near this line are a few indistinct reddish spots; some scattered hairs are observable on the margins of the thorax, and there are a few on the upper surface, and likewise on the elytra.

* φαειμος, bright, handsome.

Genus LOMAPTERA, Gory and Perch.

Sp. 1. *Lomaptera cupripes*.

Lom. viridis; elytrorum marginibus, pedibusque cupreis.

Long. corp. 14—15 lin.; lat. 6—7 lin.

Hab. apud Insulas Philippinenses.

In Coll. Waterh., Mus. Brit. &c.

This appears to approach very nearly the *Lomaptera valida* (Chevrolat) of MM. Gory and Percheron's Monograph, but the club of the antennæ is black, and not yellow, as in that species. The general colour of the insect is deep green; the anterior external angle of the elytra, as well as the outer margins and the legs, are of a copper colour; the body beneath, the clypeus, and the basal joint of the antennæ, are sometimes of the same tint; the remaining joints of the antennæ and the palpi are black.

The clypeus is deeply cleft, and thickly punctured, excepting in the middle. Thorax attenuated in front, slightly produced in the middle of the lateral margins, but broadest behind; the anterior margin is also slightly produced in the middle, and the anterior angles are obtuse; the posterior angles are acute; the produced posterior portion of the thorax, which nearly hides the scutellum, is nearly in the form of an equilateral triangle, but with the apex slightly rounded; the sides of the thorax are thickly punctured, but the disc is smooth: the apical portion of the elytra is thickly covered with exceedingly minute waved rugæ,—like scratches made by a sharply pointed instrument,—and so are the terminal segments of the abdomen: the sternum is rather coarsely, but not thickly, punctured, and there are numerous distinct punctures on the abdominal segments, some of which form a transverse line.

Sp. 2. *Lomaptera nigro-ænea*.

Lom. nigro-ænea; corpore subtus, antennis pedibusque nigris.

Long. corp. unc. 1; lat. $5\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. apud Insulas Philippinenses.

In Coll. Waterh., Mus. Brit. &c.

Like the *L. cupripes* in form, but of a smaller size, and æneous-black colour; the clypeus is rather less deeply notched, but punctured in the same way, and so are the sides of the thorax, and on the apical portion of the elytra, and terminal segment of the abdomen, there are similar minute rugæ, and two short striæ running from the tip of the elytra parallel with the suture. The abdominal segments are impunctate in one of the specimens before me,* but in the other there are punctures on these parts, but they

* The same specimen has the abdomen of a pitchy colour.

are not so numerous as in *P. cupripes*; the sternum is less distinctly punctured.

I have examined numerous specimens of this and the preceding species, and have always found the difference of size and colouring combined.

Genus *MACRONOTA*, Wiedemann.

Sp. 1. *Macronota Philippinensis*.*

Macr. nigra; antennis, palpis, tibiis, tarsisque piceo-rubris; capite lineis duabus, thorace lineis tribus, scutello nec non, elytris maculis quinque lineisque duabus, auratis.

Long. corp. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. ad Insulas Philippinarum. In Mus. Brit. &c.

This species is larger, and proportionably broader, than the *Macronota regia* of MM. Gory and Percheron. Its general colour is dull black. In the specimen before me the prominent parts of the thorax and elytra are glossy, but this is probably produced by rubbing. The upper surface of the head and clypeus is thickly punctured, and presents two longitudinal golden yellow lines; the space between these lines is slightly elevated, especially on the hinder part of the head. The thorax is but slightly broader behind than in front; the anterior and lateral margins are rounded, and the posterior margin is sinuated on either side; the disc is longitudinally depressed; the depression is deep behind; the upper surface is thickly punctured, and covered with minute black hairs, excepting in the parts which are coloured yellow, these consist of a broadish central mark, and a narrow line running parallel with and close to the lateral and anterior margin of the thorax. The elytra are somewhat suddenly contracted behind the shoulders, and slightly attenuated behind; they are dull black, thickly but finely punctured, depressed in the region of the scutellum, and have the disc nearly flat, and the shoulders prominent. The scutellum is yellow, and there is a transverse narrow mark of the same colour on the base of each elytron, this mark touching the scutellum; on a line with the tip of the scutellum, and but little removed from the suture, are two reddish patches; besides these, the elytra present five golden yellow spots,—a transverse spot on the suture, about midway between the base and apex of the elytra, and four lateral spots, two on each side and not very far removed from the central one,—and behind these are two lines running parallel with and close to the

* This is certainly the *Macronota auro-guttata*, described, since this paper was read, by Burmeister, in the third volume of his Handbuch, p. 323.

suture; these lines do not quite extend to the apex of the elytra, but near this part they suddenly diverge: on the sides of the abdomen above are four yellow spots, and on the terminal segment there is one largish round spot of the same colour. There is, moreover, a patch of yellow on each side of the prothorax beneath, and the remaining parts of the body beneath present six largish transverse spots on each side. The femora are black, excepting at the apex, and on the upper surface of the apical half, where they are of the same reddish colour as the tibiæ and tarsi, and, I may add, the tip of the clypeus, the antennæ and palpi.

Sp. 2. *Macronota nigro-cærulea*.

Macr. nigra, nitida, indistinctè cæruleo-tincta.

Long. corp. 1 unc. 1 lin.; lat. 6 lin.

Hab. ad Insulas Philippinenses.

In Coll. Waterh., Mus. Brit. &c.

This species is remarkable for its uniform bluish black colour; it is rather larger than the *Macronota Diardii* of MM. Gory and Percheron's Monograph, the head is rather shorter and the clypeus is wider—broadest in front, where it is not very deeply emarginated; the upper surface is thickly punctured: the thorax is narrower than in *M. Diardii*, the lateral margins are nearly parallel, it being but slightly broader behind than in the middle, and on the fore part it becomes somewhat suddenly contracted; the posterior angles are acute, and the hinder margin is produced in the middle in about the same degree as in *M. Diardii*; the central portion is but slightly depressed, and, unless with a powerful lens, no punctures are visible; on the lateral margins, however, there are distinct confluent punctures: the elytra are broader than in *M. Diardii*, less attenuated posteriorly, and suddenly contracted behind the shoulders, as in that species; the shoulders are very prominent, and in the region of the scutellum the elytra are much depressed; towards the outer margins are some faint punctures and rugæ, and the other parts are smooth—at least, but few very minute punctures are visible: the scutellum is much larger than in *M. Diardii*, and concave in front: the body beneath is smooth; the anterior tibiæ are broader than in the species just mentioned, and are tridentate externally.

Genus XYLOTRUPES, Hope.

Xylotrupes pubescens.

Xyl. nigrescenti-fuscus; et suprâ et infrâ pilis decumbentibus vestitus; capite cornu ad apicem bifido, paulò recurvo;

thorace anticè in cornu robusto et elongato antrorsum ducto, ad apicem bifido-armatis.

Hab. ad Insulas Philippinenses.

In Coll. Waterh., Mus. Brit. &c.

This species is closely allied to the *Sc. Oromedon*; but is remarkable for being covered with a silky pubescence.

Genus EUCHEIRUS, Kirby.

Eucheirus quadrilineatus.*

Euch. obscurè nigro-æneus; thorace punctulato; elytris lævibus, lineis quatuor fusco-flavescentibus ornatis; corpore subtùs pilis fuscis instructo.

Long. corp. (♀), 2 unc. 5 lin.; lat. 1 unc. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. ad Insulas Philippinenses. In Mus. Brit.

Description.—Head of a dull bronze colour above, subquadrate, but rather broader behind than before; clypeus somewhat concave above, the anterior margin presenting a slightly waved, but nearly straight, line; upper surface minutely punctured; antennæ black, the club pitchy. Thorax also of a dull bronze colour above, rather narrower than the elytra; $11\frac{1}{2}$ lines broad, 7 lines long; the sides rounded, the broadest part rather behind the middle, and the fore part contracted; upper surface very finely punctured; a considerable space on the hinder half of the thorax in the middle is nearly destitute of punctures, and slightly glossy; on the disc are two joint depressions, and at some little distance from the lateral line, and situated on the hinder half of the thorax, are two slightly marked longitudinal depressions; the hinder margin is slightly produced in the region of the scutellum, and the hinder angles are obtuse. The scutellum is of moderate size. The elytra are blackish-green, or deep bronze colour, slightly glossy, without striæ or punctures; 1 inch $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, and but little dilated in the middle: a broad yellowish brown band runs from the base of each elytron nearly parallel with the suture, and extends almost to the apex, where it is joined by a second mark of the same colour, which runs parallel with, and near, the outer margin, but is not continued quite to the base of the elytron. The under parts of the thorax, and the sternum, are densely covered with brown hairs; the abdominal segments are of a bronze colour, and slightly pubescent at the sides. The thighs are very

* Since this paper was read the male of the present species has been described by Dr. Burmeister in Germar's Zeitschrift (iii. p. 227), under the name *Euchirus Dupontianus*. A beautiful figure of the same insect has likewise been executed for Burmeister's "Genera Insectorum," but it has not yet been published.

stout—especially the posterior pair—black, with an obscure bronze tint; the tibiæ and tarsi are black: the anterior tibiæ are broad, 8 lines long, strongly quadridentate externally, and with two small dentations near the base; the tibiæ of the middle and posterior legs are beset with numerous stout and sharply pointed spines—these are chiefly confined to the upper and outer surface; the posterior tibiæ are much dilated at the distal extremity, where there are four stout spines: the tarsi are about equal in length to the tibiæ from which they spring: the claws each present a double hook. The terminal segment of the abdomen is furnished with two conspicuous tufts of reddish hairs.

The specimen from which the above description is taken is a female, and, as might be expected, does not present the peculiar character from which the *Scarabæus longimanus* received its name; its anterior tibiæ and femora are, in fact, not more elongated than most other species of the section. In general appearance (the colouring excepted) the present insect so resembles the *S. longimanus*, that Mr. Melly, to whom it was shown, at once pronounced it the female of one of that group, and, upon a careful examination, I have found his opinion correct. The structure of the middle and posterior pairs of legs is the same, and it moreover possesses the doubly hooked claw (or it may be described as having a hooked spine on the under side of the claw), which is one of the characters upon which M. Laporte founds his genus *Parropus*, the type of which is the *Scarabæus longimanus*.

Section LONGICORNES.

Family SAPERDIDÆ.

Genus *DOLIOPS*,* Nov. Gen.

Caput quàm thorax angustius, paulò productum et posticè cylindraceum: *oculi* reniformes: *palpi* mediocres, articulis terminalibus oblongo-ovatis, et subtruncatis: *antennæ* 11-articulatæ, breves et graciles; articulo basali elongato; secundo brevi; tertio perlongo, et ad apicem dilatato; articulis reliquis mediocribus.

Thorax subglobosus, postice constrictus.

Elytra perbrevia, valdè convexa, humeris prominulis.

Pedes paulo grandes, femoribus in medio crassescens, tibiis latis, compressis; tarsis brevibus, latis.

Doliops curculionoides.

Dol. obscurè viridi-ænea, indistinctè cærulescente relucens;

* Δολιops, deceitful, and Ωψ, the face, aspect, &c.; from the circumstance of its having the face or aspect of a group to which it does not belong.

palpis nigris; antennis articulis tertio et sequentibus griseo-
rescentibus, ad apicem nigris; capite lineâ albâ longitudina-
liter notato; elytris quatuor-decim guttis flavescenti-albis
adspersis; maculis eodem colore corpus subtus ornantibus;
tarsis cinereis, articulo terminali nigro.

Long. corp. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. ad Insulas Philippinenses. In Mus. Brit.

This insect has more nearly the aspect of some of the *Curculionidæ* than of any of the species of its own group; its resemblance in size, form and colouring to a certain species of *Pachyrhynchus*, which Mr. Cuming found in the same locality, is remarkable.

The head is vertical, rather small and narrow; the labrum is rather broader than long, and slightly emarginated in front; the palpi are moderately large and long; the middle joint of the maxillary palpi is rather shorter than the other two, and the terminal joint of both maxillary and labial palpi is the largest; this joint is slightly swollen in the middle, and truncated at the apex. The antennæ are somewhat approximated at the base, very slender, and, when bent backwards, do not quite extend to the apex of the elytra; the basal joint exceeds either of the other joints in length, excepting the third joint, and is but slightly stouter; the second joint is very short; the third is very long, being about equal to the three following joints taken together, and very nearly twice as long as the first joint, it is slender at the base, but compressed and considerably dilated at the opposite extremity; the fourth joint is shorter than the first, but longer than either of the following joints, which are nearly equal to each other, but diminish slightly in length towards the apex of the antenna. The eyes are very deeply emarginated internally, and encircle the base of the antennæ. The thorax is broader than the head, but scarcely more than half the width of the elytra; its length and width are about equal, and its form is nearly globose; close to the anterior margin is a transverse groove, and the hinder part is distinctly constructed and cylindrical, and presents a slight transverse groove close to the hinder margin, and a second, deeper, transverse groove in front of this. The elytra are nearly ovate, very convex, about one-fourth longer than broad, slightly rounded at the apex, and have the humeral angles somewhat prominent. The legs are long and stout; the femora are distinctly incrassated near the middle; the tibiæ are compressed, and there is a faint denticulation on the outer side of the middle pair, as we observe in *Dorcadion*, *Colobothea*, &c.: the tarsi are broad.

The general colour is brassy-green: on the upper surface of the head is a longitudinal yellowish-white stripe; the thorax has two small dots of the same colour situated in front and towards the sides, and, on either side, just above the base of the femur, is a large round spot: on the elytra are fourteen nearly equidistant round spots; two of these are situated near the scutellum (which is of moderate size and somewhat rounded behind), four on the disc of the elytra, two towards the apex, and three on each side near the outer margin: a spot is observable on each side of the meso- and meta-thoracic segments beneath, and of the abdominal segments; the first abdominal segment has two additional quadrate spots—all these spots are formed of yellowish-white scales, which have a faint metallic lustre. The first and second joints of the antennæ are brassy-green; the third is black, but with a greyish pubescence beneath; the fourth is greyish, tipped with black, and the following joints are brownish. The thorax is nearly smooth above, but under a strong lens exhibits numerous very minute punctures; on the sides are some distinct punctures, and these parts are clothed with minute decumbent hairs—perhaps the upper surface may have been covered with similar hairs, which in the specimen before me have been rubbed off. The elytra are punctured, and the punctures are most deep and most abundant on the fore part.

The short ovate body of this insect would at first lead one to suppose it allied to the *Dorcadions*; but in the form of the head, the slenderness of the antennæ, and structure of the legs, it appears to me to approach more nearly to certain *Saperdæ*, and especially to the genus *Colobothea*, where the antennæ are approximated at the base.

Doliops geometrica.*

Dol. splendide viridi-ænea; capite lineis tribus, harum unâ interoculari, unâ utrinque suboculari; thorace lineis marginalibus, et suprâ lineis tribus (unâ abbreviatâ), notato; elytris lineis duabus transversis mediam versus, ad basin areâ transversâ irregulari, ad apicem areâ triangulari, lineis pallidis circumdatis: omnibus lineis squamis albis effectis: antennis articulis tertio et sequentibus ad basin rufescentibus.

Long. corp. $6\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

In Mus. Brit.

This species presents all the essential characters of the type of

* This genus is characterized in the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London for April, 1841, p. 27.

the genus *Doliops* (*D. curculionides*), and greatly resembles that insect in size and form; but the thorax has marks, or lines, instead of spots. Its colouring is more brilliant.

VII. *On the Linnæan Species of Staphylinus, a Genus of Coleopterous Insects.* By J. O. WESTWOOD, F.L.S. &c.

[Read 5 Oct. 1840; 1 March, 1841.]

My attention having been directed by Dr. Erichson of Berlin (the author of a very valuable work upon the family *Staphylinidæ*) to several of the species of that family described by Linnæus, and preserved in the Linnæan Cabinet of Insects, with the view of clearing up the synonymy of such species, I have extended my examination to the whole of the twenty-six species described by the great Swede, including several species in addition to those of which Dr. Erichson requested my opinion.

Sp. 1. *Staphylinus hirtus* is the *Emus hirtus* of Leach; *Staphylinus hirtus* of most continental authors.

Sp. 2. *Staph. murinus* is a species of *Staphylinus* (subgenus *Trichoderma*, Steph.) The Linnæan specimen is nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long ("Insectum inter majores, non maximos," Linn.) It is the *St. murinus* of Olivier, 3, 15, pl. 6, fig. 51, 6, and Panzer, pl. 66, fig. 16. By Fabricius, and all other English and foreign authors, it is given under the name of *Staph. nebulosus*, Fabr. The *Staph. murinus* of Fabricius, Marsham, Stephens, Erichson, &c., is a smaller species. De Geer has confounded both under his first species of *Staphylinus*, but has figured the true *St. murinus*.

Sp. 3. *Staph. maxillosus*. Under this name Linnæus confounded two distinct species, namely, the *Creophilus maxillosus* of Kirby, and the *Goerius olens* of Leach. From the short specific character given in the F. Su. and the Syst. N. it would appear that Linnæus intended the former insect as the type of the species; but the description given in the former work, "Hic maximos inter nostros est.—Elytra atra in quibusdam cineritie lævi nebulosa," as well as the figure of Geoffroy and description of Ray, referred to by